



Rainforest and biodiversity protection, Peru

A conservation project under the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) scheme is applied to a heavily endangered region in the upper Amazonas to protect it from illegal logging and poaching. Latest data already show the project's success in saving the remote forest's rich biodiversity.

Location



The upper Amazonas region, on the eastern slope of the Andes, is a true biodiversity hotspot and habitat of numerous endangered wildlife and plant species. In addition, several indigenous tribes live in the region, among them some in voluntary isolation.

A new road, connecting Brazil's ports with the Pacific coast, is now unlocking this remote region in Peru's Tahuamanu province, bordering Bolivia and Brazil. Without strong conservation measures, this unique habitat and important global carbon sink would face extinction.

Project



An area of about 100,000 ha of virgin rainforest, just 50km from the transoceanic road, has been marked and is patrolled on land and river to ensure permanent security from any poaching, fishing, and logging. Continuous monitoring via satellite imagery proves the actual absence of deforestation. Another 200,000 ha of surrounding forest are as well surveyed and now managed sustainably under strict Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) rules. Thus, the project saves a total of 300,000 ha of rich rainforest from destruction.

As 2010 field examination data shows, the population of endangered monkeys such as the black-faced black spider monkey and brown capuchin monkey, rare birds such as the red-and-green macaw, mammals such as the giant armadillo and the mountain tapir, and predators such as the jaguar already profit from the conservation scheme. The same goes for endangered tree species such as native cedars, mahogany, and breadnut tree. But the project is not only concerned about the status of our climate and the rainforest's flora and fauna – it is also engaged in protecting indigenous tribes that have been living in this remote area for generations. Strict policies make sure that the Yine and Huitoto tribes can live their traditional lives, and the voluntary isolation of the Mashco, Piro, Yora and Amahuaca tribes is respected.



Third party validated against the Climate, Community, and Biodiversity Standard (CCBSGold status) and additionally the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), this project leads by example when it comes to efficient and effective climate protection in combination with impressive biodiversity achievements. Carbon revenues are the only viable alternative to achieve the preservation of this area

Project achievements



Socio-economic impact:

- Numerous jobs for locals in the buffer belt have been created, enabling them to earn a living free of illegal activities. All workers receive training and personal protection equipment (to protect them from snakes, etc.).
- According to FSC principles, workers have access to labour rights, and receive training on industrial security, first aid, hygiene and health.
- Permanent workers are registered in Social Security National System.
- The communities in the buffer zone and their schools receive environmental education to children, teenagers and the general public.
- Induction programs on principles of inter-culturalism and respect to local populations are given to all employees.
- The project is engaged in developing sustainable development and income opportunities for locals, e.g. by providing education and knowledge in their “Environmentally Friendly Productive Projects” which aim to contribute to the sustainable development of rural producers living in the project zone. Locals and immigrant people are educated in order to promote environmentally friendly productive projects that do not involve deforestation.
- In all project activities, women are particularly encouraged.

Environmental impact:

- Active protection of this biodiversity hotspot saves numerous endangered plants and animals from further decline and extinction.
- According to the validated “without project scenario”, the project saves 120,000 ha of rainforest from total deforestation in the next ten years alone.
- In order to protect the river banks in the buffer zone, all the water courses within the concession area are localized during the forest census and marked in a map. A buffer area along both sides of the river is defined as a protected area and clearly signalized in the map used as a guide for any forest management activities
- All hunting activities are strictly forbidden within both concessions, which help to the good current status of wildlife, stating in its rule-books even the prohibition of egg collecting, animal harassment and hunting of live specimens for pets.
- The project is supported by NGOs such as WWF, CESVI, ProNaturaleza, and Aider.

Checklist Projekt 300957



✓ Additionality and permanence:	according to the rules of the CCBS “Gold Status” and FSC
✓ 3 rd party validated::	by SCS
✓ Transparency:	provided by Markit Environmental Registry
✓ Annual CO ₂ reduction:	1,100,000 tCO ₂ e
✓ Involved institutions:	WWF, Rainforest Alliance, University of Leeds, University of the Pacific
✓ Social and environmental benefits:	as documented in our database
✓ Marketing material:	high resolution pictures available

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